

HARRISON DENIES DULANEY CHARGES

Resents Story of "Trust" Control
and Imputation of Bad
Faith.

THINKS PUBLIC WITH HIM

President of Southern Ardently
Defends His Road From Re-
cent Sensational Attacks.

Washington, July 27.—Confirmation of the intention of the Southern Railway to build immediately at Charleston, C. an independent road terminal, largely for Panama Canal traffic, was given to-day by President Harrison before the special Senate committee investigating the coal rate situation in the South.

Mr. Harrison told at length of the financial affairs of his road, particularly of its distress in 1908. His cross-examination to-morrow on the financial relations between the road and its directors probably will conclude the hearings until next December.

President Harrison said engineers were now at work preparing plans for the construction of a terminal to accommodate the loading of one ship at a time at Charleston, and that it would take from nine months to a year to complete the work. He said he had desired to arrange to use the proposed Charleston terminal at Charleston, but after months of consideration he had found in May or June last that this was impossible because of objections of shippers.

Mr. Harrison estimated that it would cost \$11,300,000 to put his road from the Appalachian coal fields to Charleston into proper shape for profitable coal transportation, and to complete the terminal at Charleston. He said the charges to the shipper would be the same as that charged by the Norfolk and Western from the Pocahontas field, although the expense of the terminal at Charleston would be greater than over the rival line.

DENIES EMPHATICALLY
STORY OF "TRUST" CONTROL
During his testimony, Mr. Harrison denied emphatically that his road was controlled by the so-called "trust" controlled by interests in the coal fields of the Southern toward coal operators along its line, was suffering from a "delusion of persecution."

President Harrison, referring to Mr. Dulaney, said: "I believe Mr. Dulaney has a deep-seated hatred for one or two men who have succeeded in the Virginia and Southwestern and Appalachian coal fields, where he failed. Being unable to reach these men, he attacked the Southern Railway, as a railroad in these days always is a target for attack."

"I resent with every fibre of my being the charges of bad faith and chicanery brought against the organization of the Southern, and I think I am supported thereon by the vast mass of people who have done business with us in the South. I feel a further resentment at the charge that the direction of the policy of the Southern Railway has been in the hands of a few men, and that management has been for any other interest than that of the South. The ambition and policy of the Southern has been to take a part in the regeneration of the South, and to help the farmers and miners and management all along has shaped its course."

President Harrison contended that the charges were in the temper of the times, which he said were largely a result of a railway being used for dishonest purposes.

NEVER INTERFERED
WITH LOCAL POLICIES
"If I believed that the stockholders had elected directors that used the Southern Railway to its own disadvantage, I, as president of the railroad, would have resigned," declared Mr. Harrison emphatically.

The late J. Pierpont Morgan, who was a member of the voting trust for the Southern, never interfered with the policies of the Southern, Mr. Harrison said, and never discussed with its management any traffic in coal or anything else.

Charles Steele, a member of the Morgan firm, was a Southern director, and been the most helpful director of the Southern Railway ever had, said the witness.

Referring to Robert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Harrison said he believed he suggested the name of Judge Gary as a successor to the late President Spencer, of the Southern, on the board of directors.

"Since this agitation has come up, I have watched particularly Mr. Gary's attitude," said Mr. Harrison. "He has been scrupulous in separating his identity as a director of the Southern and his interests in the Steel Corporation in all instances."

President Harrison gave a historical description of the growth of the Southern, emphasizing particularly the part of the campaign of railroad acquisition, carried on by the late President Spencer.

President Harrison was questioned regarding the Southern's purchase of the Virginia and Southwestern Railway, which Dulaney charged was effected at an unnecessarily-high figure.

"I asked Mr. Spencer why he paid \$200 a share for the Virginia and Southwestern," testified Mr. Harrison. "And he said he had to get it—that there was competition for it, and he felt the Southern needed it to get the Appalachian field."

"ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE"
Mr. Harrison characterized as "absolutely untrue" the charge made by Dulaney that the Pennsylvania Railroad influenced the purchase of the Southern. He declared his company has favored the development of hydro-electric power, saying it developed industry and could bring glory enough for all.

Mr. Harrison said the sudden death of President Spencer left the company with one of the heaviest difficulties a railroad ever faced.

"In 1908 we were as near disaster as a railroad can come," added Mr. Harrison. "A railroad with income can borrow, but our income fell off. I spent the time in New York trying to get it back."

(Continued On Fourth Page.)

TRAGEDY SMASHES LAIS OF ASQUITH

Amending of Home Rule Bill
Cannot Be Taken Up
To-Day.

IRISH ARE EXASPERATED

In No Frame of Mind to Grant
Any Concessions to
Ulster.

London, July 27.—The first effect of the Dublin home rule tragedy has been the smash Premier Asquith's plans for taking up the matter of Ulster. The Premier announced to-day that the question had been indefinitely postponed. The Irish members are so exasperated over the killing of four persons and the wounding of many others in the clash yesterday between the regular troops and the Nationalist volunteers that they are in no frame of mind to grant any concessions to Ulster. The Liberals and many Liberals support them.

The government announced in the House of Commons to-day that Deputy Police Commissioner Harrell, who ordered out the troops, had been suspended and that his superior commissioner, John Ross, who expressed a desire to share the responsibility, has resigned. A special inquiry will be held. In the meantime, the removal of the Scottish Borderers from Dublin has not been granted, largely because an attempt to remove them would be the signal for attacks by the Irish.

CASLE BLAMED MORE
THAN GOVERNMENT
The Nationalist members of Parliament at a meeting to-day showed more animosity against the castle than against the government. They consider Viceroy Alcock's official family prejudiced against the Nationalists.

A heated discussion was started in the House of Commons by Mr. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, who demanded an impartial inquiry into the conduct of the troops and their punishment. He demanded that the punishment be removed from the castle, and that the proclamation against importation of arms into Ireland be withdrawn, and that the law be administered impartially.

Mr. Redmond compared "this monstrous business" with the parades of armed volunteers in Belfast. "To such a degree of impotence has the British government become," he said, "that a subordinate official is able to call in soldiers without consulting the executive of the country."

"Four-fifths of the Irish people will not submit any longer to be bullied and punished by a small handful of men," he said, "and they are now being led to go to the aid of a subordinate section of their fellow-countrymen."

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary of Ireland, blamed Deputy Commissioner Harrell, who had assumed the whole responsibility, but the chief secretary put the question up to Commissioner Ross as to whether he associated himself with the action of the troops, and declared that if he did, he would be suspended also.

MAJOR IN COMMAND
DULANEY GIVING ORDERS
Mr. Birrell said the major in command of the detachment of the Scottish Borderers had denied that he gave orders to fire on the people.

William Redmond—"He ought to be hanged!"

Lord Robert Cecil—"The ministers ought to be hanged!"

Mr. Birrell said the soldiers became exasperated after several of them had received the injuries they sustained.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, declared the government's policy was responsible for the tragedy. The Prime Minister defended the government's policy, and said he had taken steps to prevent the importation of arms. He concluded:

"The difficulties in Ireland are due to the attempts in this House to govern a people they cannot understand, by a Parliament imperfectly equipped for the task."

Arthur J. Balfour and others criticized the government for making scapegoats of police officials.

NATIONALIST IRELAND
IN FLAME OF ANGER
Dublin, July 27.—Rioting broke out again to-night, but subsided without serious results. The rumor was abroad that the Scottish Borderers would enter the city of Dublin to-day. A great crowd, mostly from the slums, surrounded the station. The rioters stoned the street cars. Six hundred volunteers paraded through the streets, a crowd numbering several thousand.

Feeling runs high throughout Nationalist Ireland. Town Councils are adopting resolutions denouncing "the massacre." The soldiers of the Royal Irish Rifles and Kilkenny garrisons are confined to barracks. Concerts by military bands in several towns have been canceled.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has called a meeting of the magistrates to consider the action of the castle authorities in calling out the police and soldiers without consulting the city of Dublin. The police threaten a strike unless those members of the department who were dismissed for disobedience of orders are reinstated.

It was dawn to-day before the police marching through the streets singing patriotic songs and looking for soldiers of the Scottish Borderers, on whom to inflict vengeance for the fatal events of yesterday. The crowd, finding that the soldiers had been ordered to remain in barracks, attacked the royal barracks and clamored for the soldiers to come out. Finally the mob kicked down a gate and fired a couple of shots before it was dispersed by the police.

Landing of arms yesterday for the Nationalists was carried out in a most daring manner. The yacht from which the munitions were brought ashore already had landed 2,500 rifles and 150,000 rounds of ammunition at isolated points along the coast. Yesterday's attempt was undertaken to show that the Nationalists could do what the Ulster Unionists had done.

At Howth, 2,500 rifles and 150,000 rounds of ammunition were landed under the eyes of the police, the telegraph, and the press. A body of Nationalist volunteers started for Dublin with 1,000 rifles. The police sent

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CALLAUX READS CALMIE'S WILL

Attempts to Prove Editor Whom
Wife Killed Was Traitor to
France.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE TO DUEL

Taking of Evidence Comes to
Close Amid Extraordinary
Excitement.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
Paris, July 27.—The taking of testimony at the murder trial of Mme. Callaux, charged with the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of Le Figaro, was brought to a close this afternoon amid extraordinary excitement.

Less than an hour before the last of the evidence was put in, M. Callaux, Calmette's husband, was called to the stand and read the will of the man his wife had killed to prove that Calmette and Le Figaro had sold the industrial part of a great newspaper to Hungary for a money consideration. In view of the fact that Austria-Hungary is now upon the verge of war with Serbia, in which France is expected to take the part of Serbia, and has already ordered the mobilization of her troops to that end, the Callaux statement made a tremendous impression in court.

It is known that as it has been limited throughout the trial, the real point at issue is not so much the punishment of Mme. Callaux for the murder of Calmette as it is the proving of the fact that Calmette and Le Figaro, while a Cabinet minister, sold out his country's secrets to the enemies of France during the Moroccan imbroglio, and the countercharge that Calmette and his wife were also traitors to France.

BERNSTEIN CHALLENGES
CALLAUX TO DUEL
Duel challenges, which are becoming a daily accessory of the opera bouffe trial, were augmented by another this afternoon, when M. Callaux went on the stand and a most extraordinary attack, and when he had finished reading the will of Calmette and other incriminating papers, declared that Henry Bernstein, the author, who defended Calmette in court, had no standing in court, because he had in his youth deserted from the French army and deserted in a most cowardly way.

Mme. Callaux, the nominal defendant, whose personality has since the trial developed into an arrangement of Callaux and Le Figaro for treason, showed some indignation at the attack on Bernstein. She smiled on him and at the climax of his diatribe clapped her hands.

Bernstein took the stand next, and announced, amid cheers, that he would read his second will, and that if Callaux had the courage to meet him, one of the principals would be taken from the field dead. This was the fourth duel challenge that has been issued in the case, and the witnesses in the press, who were all in a hilarious uproar by the audience, which the chief judge, himself a challenging duelist in the case, promptly ordered removed from the courtroom.

Callaux's readings of the dead Calmette's will was punctuated by his own commentaries.

"I call your attention," he said, dramatically, to the singularly rapid increase in the value of the shares of the company of \$250,000, and he says in that will 'The greater part of the fortune I leave, comes from a personal gift made to me by Mme. Boursin. It being understood that I pay her income therefrom during my life. The disposition to Calmette of this fortune she derived from M. Chauvart, in a manner it were better not to dwell upon, and his papers' traffic with the Hungarian government is a matter which the country has a right to know of. The income of his fortune from the sale of the shares of the company will be a disgrace to the fair name of France."

CALLAUX CONTINUES
BITTER INVESTIGATIONS
Callaux continued his invectives, denouncing M. De Flagey, a correspondent of Le Figaro, who had testified that Callaux had offered him \$200, to testify in behalf of his wife.

A doctor testified that Calmette might have been saved if his wounds had been properly treated in the hospital.

Finally, Maître Chenu, counsel for Calmette's family, demanded where Callaux had obtained the will and other papers of the dead.

"Tell me where you got the evidence you have read against me, and I will tell you how these papers came into my possession," shouted Callaux. And he said he had seen the papers in the house of his friend and neighbor, W. R. Dunkum, burned to the ground.

The defense will not attempt to take up and enter the flight into the snare of the prosecution. It will attempt only to negative all the incriminating circumstances which the prosecution endeavored to bear upon Mrs. Hall. It will be a great battle, for R. Lindsay Gordon and his brother, Alexander T. better known as "Sandy" Gordon, are regarded as the shrewdest lawyers in Louisiana County. The prosecution has been well fortified in the employment of M. J. Fulton, who has several times appeared in important criminal trials.

CHRONOLOGY OF CRIME
The chronology of the crime with which Mrs. Hall is charged will show, in part, the circumstantial evidence on which the prosecution expects to prove the guilt of the defendant.

On April 14, W. R. Dunkum's store, just across the road from the Hall store, was destroyed by fire. It is believed to have been of incendiary origin, though no one saw a sign of the fire, and no one saw a sign of the fire, and no one saw a sign of the fire.

The morning of April 15, Victor Hall was shot and killed. Mrs. Hall says she believes he was killed by an "informer" or "snitch" who was in the store at the time. The person who set the torch to Dunkum's store, on the same day a coroner's inquest was held, Magistrate James E. Hester acting as coroner. An open verdict was returned, and officers of the county began their search for the murderer.

A special grand jury summoned by Judge Shackelford began an investigation and on May 12 Mrs. Hall, on advice of her counsel, refused to testify before the grand jury. On the morning of May 13 the railway depot at Green Springs station, in which W. R. Dunkum had stored a quantity of merchandise, was burned to the ground.

Has the jury made up its mind? That is the question that is on every one's lips to-night, and one which, according to the consensus of opinion, must be answered negatively.

The uncertainty on this point is due to M. Joseph Callaux, who throughout the trial has been a much more central figure than his wife. Admittedly one of the cleverest politicians in Europe, he has been overthrown by the testimony of Mme. Gueydan, his former wife, the woman he spurned for his present wife. The trial has re-

(Continued On Second Page.)

STAGE PREPARED FOR MURDER TRIAL

Mrs. Hall, Charged With Killing
Youthful Husband, Faces
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Purely Circumstantial.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Louisiana Courthouse, Va., July 27.—The stage is set in Louisiana Courthouse for a murder trial that may rival in dramatic intensity the already famous farces in Paris, or that may pass along its course in the tedium of routine.

Mrs. Victor Hall, who stands indicted for the murder of her husband early on the morning of April 15, in their store at Green Springs Station, is ready for the law's procedure against her, and is a guest at the home of Mrs. Martha Gordon, aunt of her principal attorney, R. Lindsay Gordon. It is said that her mien betokens an anxiety of spirit that she bravely forebore to show when she was arrested on the night of May 14, and Mr. Gordon, formerly a lawyer for her, is all her affairs and her present legal representative, is less confident, it is said, in his appearance than when he sought for and gained bail for his client.

LOTIS HOPKINS CHALLENGED
FROM CHAIR TO ATTIC
The Louisiana Hotel is crowded from garret to parlor floor with visitors, detectives and witnesses, newspaper representatives and officers of the court. A larger throng will be expected to the little town to-morrow, when the trial starts upon its course, and Louisiana Courthouse will entertain more people this week than the town ever has had in its midst before. Judge George S. Shackelford, who is to preside at the trial, will arrive here to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and court will convene two hours later. M. J. Fulton, of the law firm of Fulton & O'Rourke, who has been engaged by the county authorities to assist Commonwealth's Attorney W. C. Bibb in the prosecution, arrived here early this afternoon, and has been in frequent conferences with Mr. Bibb. Mr. Fulton brought with him two court stenographers, who are to relieve each other during the trial, and two typists. The latter are already enjoying the country air, though theirs will be a hard lot after the trial begins.

Attorney Hill Carter, who occupied a prominent part in the famous Beattie trial, in which he appeared with Attorney Harry M. Smith Jr. for the defense, has also been engaged to aid in the defense, and is prepared to come to the scene after the jury shall have been selected. The trial has begun, and the Commonwealth's Attorney Bibb to-night that he thought at least two days would be taken up with selecting the twelve good men and true who are to decide upon the innocence or guilt of the accused woman. Forty men have been summoned, a number, it is hoped, sufficiently large from which to select a jury. After the jury has been selected, the trial will begin, and it will take ten days in which to finish the trial, though others believe that a shorter time will be occupied in determining whether Mrs. Hall be innocent or guilty of the murder of her youthful husband.

EVIDENCE AGAINST MRS. HALL
PURELY CIRCUMSTANTIAL
Evidence against Mrs. Hall is purely circumstantial, but if it be deftly and cleverly handled, it will be difficult for her to escape conviction, with which those circumstances have beset her path. It will be upon circumstantial evidence alone that the verdict of the jury will be based. But circumstantial evidence, when generally regarded as stronger than the testimony of eyewitnesses. Eyewitnesses may be mistaken, may disagree, may be perjured. Circumstances, however, are not so easily refuted. But of evidence that is purely circumstantial, all the wit of legal talent nor all the technicalities with which the law is made obscure can change a line of it.

It was upon such evidence that the Beattie verdict was based. The Beattie testimony that Cluverius went to his doom. Therefore, the prosecution is confident that Mrs. Hall will be convicted of the murder of her youthful husband.

WILL BE EQUIPPED
IN FIGHTING TROOPS
Equipped in regulation military style, the Virginia infantrymen will set out to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The men will carry blanket rolls, with shelter halves, and will pitch these at points not less than five miles from camp. Individual rations will be issued to the men, and they will be cooked over hundreds of little fires. There will be coffee, sugar, bacon and salt pepper in the little packages, which the men will have an addition in the way of hardtack. While not fancy in the least, a substantial meal can be made off this food.

The two forces will be known as the Reds and Blues. The First and Second Regiments, under Colonels Perry and Leeds, will form the red, and the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, under Colonels Goodwyn and Major E. W. Bowles, will be the opposing forces.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Gordonsville, Va., July 27.—Routine work is practically forgotten here to-night by the Virginia militiamen, who are making preparations for the long hike to-morrow, which will culminate in a grand meeting of two large armed forces on Wednesday. The troops will leave camp in the afternoon, and will spend the night in the field. Maneuvering for position will begin early the following morning and the two armies will meet, probably in the afternoon.

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IN FIGHTING TROOPS
Equipped in regulation military style, the Virginia infantrymen will set out to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The men will carry blanket rolls, with shelter halves, and will pitch these at points not less than five miles from camp. Individual rations will be issued to the men, and they will be cooked over hundreds of little fires. There will be coffee, sugar, bacon and salt pepper in the little packages, which the men will have an addition in the way of hardtack. While not fancy in the least, a substantial meal can be made off this food.

The two forces will be known as the Reds and Blues. The First and Second Regiments, under Colonels Perry and Leeds, will form the red, and the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, under Colonels Goodwyn and Major E. W. Bowles, will be the opposing forces.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Gordonsville, Va., July 27.—Routine work is practically forgotten here to-night by the Virginia militiamen, who are making preparations for the long hike to-morrow, which will culminate in a grand meeting of two large armed forces on Wednesday. The troops will leave camp in the afternoon, and will spend the night in the field. Maneuvering for position will begin early the following morning and the two armies will meet, probably in the afternoon.

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